WASHINGTON

A Thanksgiving Proclamation by the President.

THE CABINET SESSION.

No Discussion on the Cuban Privateer Question.

HONORS TO BEN BUTLER.

An Invitation to a Georgia Fair Declined by the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 1869. Thanksgiving Proclamation by the President.
The following annual thanksgiving proclamation has been issued by the President:—

has been issued by the President:—

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 1869.

By the President of the United States:—

The year which is drawing to a close has been free from pestilence. Health has prevailed throughout the land. Abundant crops reward the labors of the hasbandman. Commerce and manufactures have successfully prosecuted their peaceful paths. The mines and forests have yielded liberally. The nation has increased in wealth and in strength. Peace has prevailed, and its biessings have advanced every interest of the people in every part of the Union. Harmony and traternal intercourse, restored, are obliterating the marks of the past contilet and estrangement. Burdens have been lightened, means increased. Civil and religious liberty are secured to every inhabitant of the land, whose soil is trod by none but freemen. It becomes a people thus favored to make acknowledgment to the Supreme Author, from whom such blessings flow, of their gratitude and their dependence; to render praise and thanksgiving for the same, and devouity to implore the continuance of God's mercies.

Therefore I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend that Thursday, the 18th day of November next, be observed as a day of thanksgiving and of praise and of prayer to Almighty God, the Creator and the Ruler of the Universe.

And, second, I do further recommend to all the

Almighty God, the Creator and the Ruier of the Universe.

And, second, I do further recommend to all the people of the United States to assemble on that day in their accustomed places of public worship and to unite in the homage and praise due to the bountiful Father of all mercy, and in fervent prayer for the continuance of the merciful biessings He has rouchsafed to us as a people.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed this the fifth day of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

The Cablust Meeting—The Pretended Defence

The Cabinet Meeting—The Pretended Defence of the Hornet by the Cuban Junta. The Cabinet meeting to-day was brief, and so far as can be ascertained nothing of importance was done. The case of the Hornet was not alluded to, and a certain statement of facts which appeared in a New York paper to-day and which purported to have been prepared by the Cuban Junta as a defence of the Hornet to be laid before the Capinet did not put in an appearance. A member of the Cuban Junta now here denies any knowledge of this document. It is certain that it has not been submitted to the government for consideration.

ence Northern Elections.

The Associated Press despatch which appeared in the papers to-day dated at Vicksburg, Miss., setting forth that General Ames had determined to use th troops to defeat Judge Dent, and that the chairman of the Dent party had telegraphed the President to that effect, was regarded here as a canard. The President in conversation to-day expressed his opin-ion that it was sent North just at this time for the purpose of influencing the elections in the Northern States. General Ames has no intention of interfering to prevent a fair election in Mississippi, as will seen from the following despatch received from him

this evening:—

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 8, 1869.

His Excellency U. S. Grant, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:—

By the papers I see that a telegram has been sent to you wherein I am quoted to the effect that I will not give a fair election. The statement is without truth. ADELBERT AMES, Brevet Major General. Modest Request of the Georgia State Agri-

cultural Society—Southern Abuse of Gen-eral Butler Resented by the President. It is said that the managers of the Georgia Agricultural State Fair, after inviting the President and members of the Cabinet, with other prominent individuals, to attend, wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Navy asking him to put a government vessel at the service of the distinguished invited guests. Whether the Secretary would have complied with the request is not known, but after the Georgia papers came out in abuse of General Butler, who also had been invited, the Secretary replied that he could not furnish the vessel, and moreover that he would not attend the fair. It is way, and that the Prest ent, as well as all the mem-bers of the Cabine', had expressed themselves disgusted with the attacks of the Georgia papers upon General Butler, and all agreed to decline the

Money Package Stolen from the Treasury. Some time ago a package of mutilated currency, amounting to \$1,000, was sent to the Treasury Department by a Chicago bank for redemption The package was received and receipted for. After waiting a reasonable time, with no response from the department, the bank officers wrote to ascertain the cause of the delay. The reply was that the money had not been received. Another letter from the bank resulted in an investigation at the department. The only fact thus far elicited is that the became of it after that is not known.

Prize Money Due the Capters of New Orleans. General Butler left for Massachusetts to-night. During his visit here be succeeded in getting the matter of the prize money due Farragut's men who participated in the capture of New Orleans referred to a commissioner, who is to take testimony and make a report to the court. General Butler thinks the commissioner will be ready to make a report about the 1st of January.

Pardoned by the President. Upon the recommendation of the Attorney General, who has thoroughly investigated the circumstances, the President has ordered a pardon in the case of Colonei Alexander, of Eno, Pa., who was sentenced to one year's imprisonment for violation

Proposed Reduction of Letter Postage Between the United States and Great

tmaster General Creswell has opened negotiations with the British Post Office Department for a further reduction of letter postage between the United States and Great Britain. By the existing postal convention, which went into effect on the 1st of January, 1868, the single rate of postage for let twenty-four to twelve cents. Mr. Creswell now proposes a further reduction from twelve to six cents, to take effect on the 1st of January, 1870, which, he claims, is fully warranted by the present abandant means of transatiantic steamship communication.

If this reduction be agreed to by Great Britain it will establish an ocean penny postage between the two countries, the combined rate of six cents comprising a sea postage of two cents and an inland charge of two cents in each country. The British office declined last year to reduce the international letter rate below the present charge of tweive cents, but in view of the fact that a large number of the members of the present Parliament are advocating the adoption of a system of ocean penny postage between the two countries, and have recently presented a memorial to our Minister at London on that subject, as well as of the fact that the general expression of public sentiment in both countries is strongly in favor of this important postal reform, it is hoped that the proposed reduction will be analyte repaid by the saving of water and the sessented to. It is well known that Mr. Creswell favors the cheapest possible postal intercourse with foreign countries as the best and most efficacious charge of two cents in each country. The British

method of promoting our commercial interests, and the public of both sides of the Atlantic will be glad to know of this movement to further reduce the

to know of this movement to further reduce the postage between the two countries.

The Proposed International Exhibition.

Another meeting of the Select Committee on the International Exhibition was held this evening. A draft of a charter from Congress was submitted and anopted, the incorporation to number seventy-five, from all sections of the country. One section provides that the excess of the profits above six per cent per annum on the capital stock shall be devoted to some authoral chief to be expressed by the President of the country to some national object to be approved by the President of the United States. The draft also contains a section authorizing the corporate authorities of the District of Columbia to appropriate \$600,000 to advance the enterprise. A draft of a bill was also submitted and adopted providing for the grant of a public reservation for the building, for postal and custom house facilities, co-operations of foreign ministers and consuls, for the appointment of a military guard and police, and transportation of goods for exhibit in government vessels from out ports to Washington. Mayor Bowen was present and pledged a most liberal co-operation in the enter-prise on the part of the city authorities of Washington. The sentiments of the citizens of the national capital, including the highest government officials, is that of confidence in the success of the enterprise General O. O. Howard was to-night appointed chair man of the Executive Committee and Henry D. Cooke chairman of the Finance Committee.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Liabilities of Military Officers in Time of War-Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court-The Texas Bond Case.

Washington, Oct. 8, 1869.

The following cause, No. 103, from the District Court for the Western district of Arkansas, was

Archibald P. Scarlett, Administrator, &c., of Cold-

will deceased. Plaintiff in Error, vs. Irwin w. Felice arms, defendant here was a heutenant colonel of the arms, defendant here was a heutenant colonel of the arms, defendant here was a heutenant colonel of the arms, defendant here was a heutenant colonel of the arms, defendant heing within the jurksdiction of the state, so that he was brought against him by the plaintiff in error at the May term, 1860, in that court. The defendant making no appearance, judgment for \$4,200 was rendered against him. Afterwards, and at the same term, defendant appeared and moved to set aside judgment. Here is a mention of the leaf of the alleged trover he was a military office and acquired possession and disposed of the colon as such officer under direction of his superior military commander for the use of the United States, and not for nis own use and benefit; that he was protected from prosecution by orders of the War Department and by the laws of the land. Failing to obtain a new trial, and also in his effort to dismiss the cation, the defendant petitioned the judge of the United States. District Court for the Western district of that State, under the act of March 3, 1863, for writ of error or other process to remove the cause from the State court to indicate the notion of the United States. The cause with costs, and direction, the mermitted indigment to be rendered by definition of the constitution and laws of the United States. The cause with costs, and direction, the mermitted indigment to be rendered by definition and pagnantiff in error related, and remove the cause with the costs, and direction; the constitution and laws of the United States of the constitution and laws of the United States of the constitution of the act of March 3, 1862, control of the constitution of the defendant period of the pagnant of the United States of the Control of the defendant period of the constitution of the defendant period of the constitution of the defendant

The case involves only questions of pleading and submitted on printed by Judge Black for appetie and submitted on printed brief of L. B. Wheat for appetiant.

The Court took up the case of John H. McKee, claimant and appeliant, vs. the United States; appeal from the District Court of the Southern District of Illinois. This is a cotton case and involves the validity of the Treasury orders and military permits to go beyond the military forem military permits to go beyond the military lines for trading purposes. Also the case of Samuel B. Paul vs. the Commonwealth of Virginia. It grows out of a presentment in the Circuit Court of Petersburg against Paul charging him with acting as agent for an insurance company of New York without a heense. The accused voluntarily pleaded guilty, and the result of the trial was conviction. The case was then taken before the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, where the conviction was affirmed, and is now brought here.

No. 6 (original). The State of Texas vs. White and Chiles, et al.—In this case, which was decided at the last session of the court, Mr. Evarts, as counsel for Hardenburg, one of the defendants, moved for leave to take further proof on a question reserved in the decree as to the effect of the payment of bonds to Hardenburg, claimed to have been made by the State of Texas, which were disposed of by the State of Texas, which were disposed of by the rebel authorities in the early part of the war, and which were recovered by the loyal State, as now organized by the decree of the Court. The Court directed the motion to be filed, stating that it would be disposed of on Monday.

Colonel Phillips, of Counsel for E. M. Yerger, read the agreement entered into between the Attorney General and the counsel for the defence in July last, proylding that the case shall be brought before the court, and asked permission to file the petitions for writs of habeas corpus and certiorary; also that the case be set for a hearing on Friday next. Attorney General Hour hoped that a more remot

A NEVEL PROJECT.

New Method of Farnishing Water for Sanitary Purposes and the Fire Department. It is understood that the Engineer to the Board of Health will, on Wednesday next, propose a plan by which the streets can be watered and gutters washed and fires put out without Croton, and with a very much diminished fire department. A pump similar to that which conveys the Ridgeway water

DEATH OF FRANKLIN PIERCE.

After lingering for many months in feeble health Franklin Pierce, twelfth President of the United States, died at his residence, in Concord, N. H., yes-terday morning. His disease was chronic inflammation of the stomach, atended with dropsical HIS ANCESTRY.

Franklin Pierce was born November 23, 1804, in Hillsborough, N. H. His father, Benjamin Pierce, was one of the earliest settlers in the town of Hillsborough, and by his exertions contributed much to its; prosperity. During the Revolu-tionary war he fought his way to distinction, undergoing all the hardships that the patriots of those days were compelled to suffer in their struggles to redeem their native country and secure for her the priceless boon of liberty. On the intelligence of the bloodshed at Concord and Lexington reaching the neighborhood of Hillsborough Benjamin Pierce, then only a boy, forsook the plough in the field, and, providing himself with his uncle's gun and a quantity of ammunition, he left for the fight, to strike a blow for freedom, or, if necessary, give up his life on the altar of his country. All through that stormy period, the time that tried men's souls, we find the father of the future President, for seven long and dreary years, serving with the army of the Revolution, until he was at last disbanded in 1784 at West Point, when the calm of patriots who fought for the freedom of their native land. It is scarcely necessary to mention that the Revolutionary soldier was possessed of very little means when the struggle was brought to a close, but with the little he had—and little, indeed, it was— he took up his residence in a log hut which he built on a tract of land in what is now the town of Hills-borough. Here he married, but his wife dying, leavborough. Here he married, but his wife dying, leaving him a female child, he married again, and by his second wife he had eight children. He worked steadily and energetically, and among his neighbors became a man of some mark. In 1789 he was elected to the Legislature, and this position he continued to occupy for thirteen successive years, and was afterwards Governor of the State.

EARLY CAREER.

Perhaps to the disadvantages of a defective education experienced by Benjamin Pierce more than to any other cause may the subject of this sketch attribute the good fortune that fell to his lot in securing the advantages of a liberal education. He was first sent to the academy at Hancock and afterward to being then sixteen years of age, he entered Bowdom was steady, and his attention to college discipline the favorable attention of the professors of the insti-tution. He advanced in his studies and graduated creditably. He never when at school exhibited any noticeable about him was a peculiar fascination of

manner that almost invariably succeeded in winning him friends and cementing friendships which lasted during a lifetime. As a boy he was loved, and that affection was in no way diminished as years flew by and left the memory of the blue-eyed, fair-haired boy as a pleasing recollection of the past.

On leaving college, in 1824, Frankim Pierce returned to the home of his father, and remained with the old man, who was then in the decline of his years, for about twelve months, when he entered upon the study of law. For this profession he had a natural tendency, and his father favored the nead of his son, who he fondly hoped would raise himself one day to a position of honor in the career which he had chosen. His preparatory studies were spent partly at the law school of Northampton, in Massachusetts, and at the law office of Judge Parker, at Amherst. In 1827 he was admitted to the bar, and in the little town of Hilsborough he timidity put out his shingle and opened his office. Now, for the first time, did the young lawyer begin to encounter the contrary eddies that the inexperienced navigator is certain to fail in with when he first starts upon the tide of actual life. His progress in his profession was slow; he had hard work delving for that success which was denied him at first, but which eventually brought him fame, fortune and renown. His resolution, however, never forsook him, and self-confidence sustained him to strive and strive again, or he felt success was not denied—it was only delayed. "I shall live," said he to a friend one day who was condoing with him and encouraging him, "to argue cases in this Court House in a manner that will mortify neither myself nor my friends." And he did. It is only in times when disappointment and defeat have prostrated the man that the real manly energy is developed, and this, it well directed, will accomplish all that is desired, be the task as herculean as it may. It was so with Pierce.

disappointment and defeat have prostrated the man that the real manly energy is developed, and this, if well directed, will accomplish all that is desired, be the task as hereulean as it has. It was so with Pierce.

Whatever may be the alliance between lawyers and legislators, it is not the purpose here to inquire, but certain it is that lawyers—good, bad and indifferent—as rule, have a yearning for the honor or profit, either one or both, of political office, and Franklin Pierce naturally enough, from other causes, nowever, than any that might have arisen from his connection with the legal profession, sought distinction in the forum. His father was elected governor of New Hampshire in 1827, and two years later Franklin Pierce himself was honored by the voters of his native town electing him their representative to the Legislature of the State. He continued a member for four successive years, the latter two being Speaker of the House, to which place he was elevated by a large majority of votes. In 1833 Mr. serce sought higher renown. His country's legislators there he felt he could labor to advantage. His constituents seconded that desire, and new as elected to Congress. While in the House he was a patient observer of the progress of events, and although for the time he attracted no marked attention by the brillancy of his oratory or the depth of his reasoning, he stall was noted as one of the most laborious, painstaking members in the whole assambly. When Frank Pierce was on a committee all felt satisfied that the labors of that committee would be attended to. This reputation he sustained throughout his whole Congressional career. He was a warm admirer and a stanch upholder of Old Hickory. He believed in President Jackson, and dwas warmily reciprocated by Mr. Mr. He was a man admirer and a stanch upholder of Old Hickory. He believed in President Jackson, and dwas warmily reciprocated by Mr. Mr. He was a man by the master of the house he had a stanch upholder of the duck of the duck of the president Jackson, an

home, entered again upon the practice of his pro-ession.

Mr. Pierce now pursued with a well determined
Mr. Pierce now pursued with a well determined

Mr. Pierce now pursued with a well determined vigor the practice of his profession. Whether his fame in Congress and more recently in the Senate had any effect in securing him practice we do not pretend to determine, but certain it is that he started with a very respectable practice. He was a careful, vigitant, painstaking hawyer, and did everything in his power to satisfy his clients. Though frequently importuned to accept political place at this time he besitively refused to be separated from his family, unless the imperative necessities of his country in case of war demanded the sacrifice.

Military second Durning Tiffs Mexican war. The time shortly after approached that the pledge would have to be redeemed. The Mexican war came on, and Franklin Pierce, who had aireasy distinguished himself in the forum and at the bar, volunteered for the service of his country in the field. He received the appointment of colonel of the Ninth Infantry in February, 1847, and the following mosta was promoted to be brigadier general. His attention to the men under his command has been frequently alluded to in terms of no mean praise. He contributed wnatever lay in his power to alleviate the sufferings of his wearied soldiers, who, proken down with the fatigues of the campaign, considered the most triling help a boon that could scarcely be over-estimated.

On the arrival of the reinforcements which General Pierce commanded, General Scott broke up camp and commenced the march upon the capital of

Mexico. On the 19th of August the sanguinary conflict of Contreras occurred. The engagement proved more severe than was at first expected. Pierce led his brigade, and bravely fought all through that terrifice conflict. While leading his troops and encouraging them by their love of country and the renown of her arms to carry the day, his horse slipped under him and both horse and rider came to the ground. The fall broke his leg and otherwise bripped him. Notwithstanding this he still continued on, and even followed in pursuit of the routed Mexicans, who were flying towards Churubusco. It was at this last engagement that General Scott, observing his suffering condition, ordered him back to St. Augustine; but he pleaded to be left with his brigade, and the General consented. At this battle he appeared to lorget his injuries and became apparently reckiess in the face of the enemy. The American army was here victorious.

After the victory Santa Anna proposed an armistice. General Scott granted it, but this proved alterwards only to be a ruse of the will yold Mexican to prevent the American army from immediately taking possession of the capital. General Pierce was one of the commissioners appointed to arrange the terms of peace. His associates were Generals Quitman and Persifer F. Smith. The negotiations faited, and again the battle cry was sounded. The next battle was that of Molino del Rey, and at this fierce and obstinately contested engagement General Pierce acted with his usual bravery. He was ordered to support General Worth, who, with 3,000 men, liad attacked 14,000 Mexicans. The intrepldity displayed by General Pierce when he arrived with his reinforcements, and the determined front his men presented, had the effect of drawing the fire from Chapuitepee upon his forces. They stood it like a rock, and the field was won. His physical strength, so severely overtaxed for the last chirtysix hours, then gave way, and he had to take to his bed, from which he rose to find the Mexican was the open and the field was woo

We have nothing in our history or position to invite aggression, we have everything to becken us to the cultivation of relations of peace and amity with all nations. In reference to European entanglements he expressed himself that "of the complicated European systems of national policy we have herestoire been independent. From their wars, their tunnuls and their anxieties, we have been, happly, almost entirely exempt."

Regarding the restrictions imposed by the consti-

by scenes of domestic discord and sectional dispute concerning affairs in Kansas.

RETURN TO PRIVATE LIFE.

At the close of Mr. Pierce's administration he returned home and shortly after visited Europe and travelled there extensively. He arrived in this country in 1860 and mixed very little publicly in politics since. In April, 1865, in response to a call from a gathering that assembled in front of his door, he appeared and said:—

It is not necessary for me to show my devotion for the Stars and Stripes by any special exhibition, or upon the demand of any man or body of men. My ancestors followed it through the revolution—one of them, at least, never having seen his mother's roof from the beginning to the close of that protracted struggle. My brothers followed it in the war of 1813; and I left my family, in the spring of 1847, among you. Beceased was a man of something more than average ability. He possessed, however, none of the elements of greatness, and was more of a cautions, studious and watchful politician rather than a comprehensive, far-seeing or observant statesman. Among the great men—the great intellects of the American republic—Mr. Pierce rose to a high prominence—the highest in the nation; but none will argue that it was of the brilliancy of als genius or his abilities as a statesman that he was chosen as the leader of the party who placed him in the office of Chief Magistrate of the nation. He was a genial, warm-hearted triend, and counted numbers of friends who will learn with sorrow that the spirit of poor Pierce has passed away.

The Funeral to Take Place on Monday—

The Funeral to Take Place on Monday-Honors to the Deceased by the Bar of New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 8, 1869.

The funeral of ex-President Pierce has been fixed to take place on Monday noon, at St. Paul's Episco-pal church, of which he was a member (Rev. Dr. pai church, of which he was a member (kev. Dr. Eames.) Should the attendance be very large it will be held in the State House yard adjoining.

The bar of Merrimac county held a meeting this forencon at the Court House, Judge J. A. Eastman, chairman, and W. Case, secretary. A committee was appointed to make arrangements pertinent to the occasion and report the resolutions at an adjourned meeting. The committee consisted of exchief Justice Ferley, ex-Judge Ira A. Eastman and M. W. Tappan.

Order from the President Announcing the Death-The Departments to Be Closed on the Day of the Funeral.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 1860.

The following was made public this afternoon:—

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 1869.

The painful duty devolves upon the President of announcing to the people of the United States the death of one of his bonored predecessors, Franklin Pierce, which occurred at Concord early this morning. Eminent in the public councils and universally beloved in private life, his death will be mourned with a sorrow befitting the loss which this country sustains by his decease. As a mark of respect to his memory it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several departments at Washington be draped in mourning and all business suspended on the day of the funeral. It is further ordered that the Washand Navy Departments cause suitable military and naval honors to be paid on this occasion to the memory of the illustrious citzen who has passed from smorg us.

DELITE OF TABLEY CERREES FULLEYE HAUSS-

DEATH OF BARON GEORGES EUGENE BAUSS-MA N.

yesterday. A cable telegram from the French capi-tal brings us the sad intelligence that Baron Haussmann was carried off vesterday morning by an attack of apoplexy. The distinguished dead was born in Paris on the 27th of March, 1809, and consequently was not an Aisatian, as some of his biogra-

phers have stated. He received a first class educa-His success in his profession, though by no means brilliant, was sufficiently marked to recommend him to the government of Louis Philippe, by which he was appointed successively Sous-Prefet of Nerac,

St. Girons and Blaye. tical fortunes, advanced them, probably beyond his expectations. He gave in his adhesion to the repub-lic, became an enthusiastic supporter of Louis Napo-leon for the Presidency of France, and was duly rewarded by that personage, who appointed him Prefet of Var, the Yonne and Gironde. Here he began to display those administrative talents for which he became distinguished at a later date. The departments under his control were all managed

When the coup wetat announced the restoration of the empire it found Baron Hanssmann prepared for the change. In fact, he had never been a repub-lican; he had merely yielded to established fact. From the return of Napoleon to France the Baron had been counted among his most devoted adherents. He was shrewd enough to perceive that he star of the Bonapartes was again in the ascendant, and he did not hesitate to attach himself to the fortunes of the head. Napoleon, who has been during his reign singularly fortunate in his selections of essistants in the work of governing France, had his attention directed to Baron Haussmann's abilities. When in 1853 M. Berger resigned the office of Prefet of the Seine the Baron appointed to fill the vacancy on appointed to fill the vacancy on the 23d of June of the same year. For the first time the opportunity was given him of making his name famous, and he seized upon it. To aid in securing the dynasty of the Emperor it was necessary to reconstruct Paris. That city had been the hotbed of revolution. All insurrectionary movements were organized and carried out there. Paris was France. Less than 1,500,000 of population ruled 25,000,000. The Parisians had not accepted Napoleon III, with very remarkable enthusiasm. Without doubt a majority of them, divided into Orleanists, republicans, socialists and other factions, decided the return of a Bonaparte to power. It was necessary to prevent their again resorting to barricades and the Marseilles hymn. Baron Haussmann's genius here showed itself. He caused all the stone pavements to be taken up and concrete laid down. Partant pour la Surie was made the national air of France. Orleanists, republicans, dreamers of all shades, opened a battery of abuse upon the Prefet. He quietly told them that he intended to make Paris the most beautifucity in the world. The Sans Culottes were kept quiet by government giving them work. Haussmann drew up his plans, and the Emperor approved them, at the same time giving his Préfet powers which made him virtual autocrat of his department. Less than 1,500,000 of population ruled 35,000,000.

the questy took them that he insended to make forms were kept quite by government giving them were little manner to the purpose which made hun virtual autorat of his department.

The powers which made hun virtual autorat of his department, which are done to his memory for their department.

The would be bewindered if he went there move, dotted parts since 15th department, which are done to his memory for their dangs retired are of the things of the past. Bridge of the past, Bridge of the past and the kine de the Boulevards Sensation! Insusmant, and the statistical of the word. He suppose for the parts and the kine de the Boulevards Sensation! Insusmant, and the statistical of the word. He suppose for feeting these insusmant, and were also the past of past of the past of t

THE NATIONAL GAME.

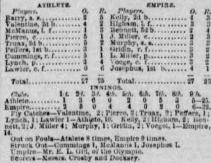
Athlete, of Washington Heights, vs. Empire, of This City.

The Empires, of this city, paid a visit to Washing-

ton Heights on Thursday, for the purpose of fulfilling their engagement with the Athlete Club. They went up, as usual, short handed, and, as the score below will show, were defeated. They made a very creditable display in a majority of the innings, and managed to keep the excitement up to the end. As the igures below will show, the score was even at the commencement of the eighth innings, and, as had happened on several occasions lately, the Empires appened on several occasions lately, the Empires apparently had the game in their hands had they exercised sufficient judgment at the bat. However, as they were fighting a strong and remarkably successful club on their (the latter's) own grounds, they must be credited with having made a very good stand.

stand.

On Tuesday next, if agreeable, the home and home between the Empires and Eagles will be played at Hoboken, and a good game may then be expected. The score of yesterday's game is as follows:—



Base Ball Notes. To-day, as almost everybody knows by this time,

In the first branch of the Baltimore City Council yesterday a pention was presented from John Kitts, aged 197 years, for services rendered the city in the Revolutionary war and in the war of 1912.

sent Aid Invoked for Additional Rails ways Connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Consts-A Line from Alaska to Portland,

The delegates to the Convention were entertained last night at the International Hotel by Mayor rage

The Convention reassembled at half-past ten o'clock this morning. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Greeley, Mr. Poor, from the Committee on Resolu

o'clock this morning. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Greeley, Mr. Poor, from the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following report:

Whereas, it is the duty of every general government to promote by every proper means the safety and welfare of those under its protection, therefore,
Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention greater railway facilities between the Mississippi and the Pacific States than are now available are demanded by the increase in population of the country and the necessity of commerce. Resolved, That it is the duty of the government as well as its truest policy to give such reasonable and necessary sid as will promote the building, at the earliest day, of two additions of the growing tradical the number of the second control of the growing tradical the number of the second control of the growing tradical are needed for the accommodation of the growing tradical are needed for the accommodation of the growing tradical are needed for the accommodation of the growing tradical are needed for the accommodation of the growing tradical are needed for the accommodation of the growing tradical are needed for the accommodation of the growing tradical are needed for the accommodation of the growing tradical are needed for the accommodation of the projected lines, which are designed to form a connection with the lines now in operation—a continuous line which shall reach from the Upper Mississippl to the northeastern extremity of the Union.

Resolved, That the line projected above, when extended, as it ultimately will be, in connection with the Northern Pacific Analysis of the control of the state of coean transit the most convenient means of communication between the densely peopled portion of Europe and Eastern Asla, and that our new nation would derive from such a line of communication great commercial advantages, which would contribute largely peopled portion of Europe and Eastern Asla, and that our new nation would derive from such a line of communication great commercial advantages, whic

with this modification Mr. Thompson's proposition net with the hearty concurrence of every member of the committee. (Applause.)

Mr. Littleion's suggested that the name be "New Engined and Oswego Railroad," instead of "New Engined and Oswego Railroad," instead of "New Engined and New York Railroad." Agreed to, and the resolution was so amended.

Mr. Littleion's was amended.

Mr. Littleion's was amended.

Mr. Littleion's was so amended.

Mr. Littleion's was amended.

Mr. Littleion's

Ing:

Resolved, That in forming raffroad connections between the Atlantic and the Northern Pacific Raffroad, at the head of Lake Superior, the shortest, most direct and practical route should be adopted.

Resolved, That while in the opinion of this Convention such connections ought to and will be made by the way of Chicago, the continuation of the Northern Pacific Raffroad-to the Straits of Nacklaws, so as to connect with the contemplated road from Portland to the Detroit or St. Clair river, ought also to be secured.

Mr. JOHN NEAL, of Portland, spoke in favor of the project.

Mr. John Neal, of Portland, spoke in favor of the project.

Mr. Esterly, of Wisconsin, pointed out various proposed roads in Wisconsin and claimed that the West was a manufacturing country as well as the lest, and said it was the wish of the West that the Mississippi should be continued as a route so that better prices could be secured for its products.

Mr. Littlefolds responded, saying he advocated keeping the manufactories at the East so that they could consume the products of the West; and as to the Mississippi, what the gentleman had said should act as an incentive to greater exertion on the part of the railroad men.

The Chair Mr. Driggs, of Saginaw,) detailed the resources of the lake superior region, the troubles and difficulties of travel at some points, and then showed the necessity for doing what he proposes in his resolutions above. He closed by saying that from what he had witnessed of the spirit at this Convention he was satisfied that the needed railroads would be built.

Mr. Princle, from Michigan City, was the next speaker. After speaking of the importance of railroad communications he urged the importance of the proposition of Mr. Thompson with great earnestness, as also the resolutions reported by the committee.

Mr. Poon followed, sustaining the object of the

mittee.
Mr. Poon followed, sustaining the object of the Convention, and closed with moving the adoption of the resolutions. Carried unanimously.

The question was then on Mr. Rhompson's resolution. The word "authorized" was changed to "requested," and then the resolution was adopted manufactured.

unanimously.

air. Driggs' resolutions were then adopted unani-

mously,
Messrs. G. Mollison, of Oswego; G. Ames, of
Oswego; George J. Post, of Fairhaven: R. T. Hough,
of Lewis county, and Charles H. Cross, of Pulaski,
were appointed the committee on the road from
Oswego to Wattehall.
The Convention then, after adopting the usual
votes of thanks, adjourned sine die.

THE AVONDALE FUND.

OLD POINT COMPORT, Va., Oct. 6, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:

I enclose you filly dollars contributed by the government employee at this place for the benefit of the Avondale sufferes.

J. A. WATKINS.

You will please find three dollars and filey centure collected by a bulle girl for the Avondale sufferers.

MARTHA ATKINSON,